Appendix I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 67 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1947, page 6 supra.]

Note on the scheme to enforce prohibition including the provision of counter attractions and the staff provided for the same.

The enforcement of Prohibition in the four districts of Salem, Chittoor, Coimbatore and North Arcot has been entrusted to the Police Department and in the four districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah to officers and men of the Excise Department newly constituted into a Prohibition Department. The Excise officers selected for those districts have been vested with the necessary powers under the Madras Prohibition Act. The following special staff was employed in the four police and four Ceded Districts for enforcing prohibition :—

Police Districts.—Two Assistant Commissioners of Excise lent to the Police temporarily to advise them in methods of detecting and dealing with crimes, seven Deputy Superintendents of Police recruited from Excise Inspectors, seven Inspectors transferred from the ordinary police, 87 Sub-Inspectors recruited from the Excise Sub-Inspectors, 334 head constables transferred from the ordinary police and 874 constables of whom 494 were recruited from Excise peons.

Ceded Districts.—One Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition, four District Prohibition Officers on the pay of Deputy Superintendents of Police, two of whom were junior Assistant Commissioners of Excise and two senior Inspectors of Excise, eight Deputy Prohibition Officers who were junior Inspectors of Excise, each in charge of an old Excise circle. 15 Assistant Prohibition Officers chosen from among Assistant Inspectors of Excise, 95 prohibition guards chosen from among Excise peons and 107 posts of petty officers. Sanction was subsequently accorded to the employment of an additional Sub-Inspector and six prohibition guards for effective patrol of the borders of Bellary district.

With the introduction of prohibition in the eight districts, the liquor and drug shops in those districts have been closed and a restricted supply in the 10 miles belt area adjoining the prohibition districts has been enforced. Tapping of trees is not allowed in the prohibition districts except for sweet toddy under licence and the number of trees to be tapped in the belt areas has been restricted. Possession of toddy and arrack without a permit, outside the licensed premises of shops in the 10 miles belt area, has been prohibited. Sale of ganja and bhang has also been prohibited and the issue from taluk offices of opium has been restricted to confirmed addicts over 20 years of age who hold permits. The possession of foreign liquor except under a permit has also been penalized within the prohibition area. The possession and use of sacramental wine

for Christian religious worship are allowed by a system of authorities issued by the Collectors of prohibition districts. The co-operation of the adjoining states has also been solicited in order to make prohibition a success.

The Excise Intelligence Bureau has been designated as the Excise and Prohibition Intelligence Bureau and they investigate cases of smuggling of ganja and opium. Direct propaganda against drink is eschewed as far as possible, as the intention is that conditions should be created in which former addicts would forget drink. It may, however, be found necessary to undertake direct anti-drink propaganda in certain areas and this will be done when necessary.

The following staff was sanctioned for ameliorative work including the provision of counter-attractions :—

A Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Amelioration) who is also a Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies to be in general charge of ameliorative work in the eight districts, eight special development officers, one in each district to be the Collector's Personal Assistant for ameliorative work, 31 Assistant Development Officers to be personal assistants to Revenue Divisional Officers for rural development work in the divisions, 77 Rural Recreation Officers, one in each taluk, 77 rural guides and 31 ballad singers.

Counter-attractions to drink.—Prohibition, properly enforced, involves changing the habits of the persons accustomed to drink which forms a fairly large section of the public. It is considered desirable to normal life to make the change over from the habit of drink as easy as possible by providing counter-attractions during the evening hours, which otherwise may be exceedingly dull in the average village and in many towns. The most obvious counter-attraction in the early stages of prohibition is to provide a temperance counterpart to the drink shop itself, either in the drink shops premises where addicts were wont to congregate in the evenings, or in some other convenient place in the village. At these centres such refreshments as tea, coffee, buttermilk, minerals, limesquash and snacks, particularly snacks made out of substitute foods such as maize, wheat and groundnuts are provided.

The original proposal was that these refreshment stalls should remain open for three months, by which time not only would the craving for drink have decreased, but private enterprise would be providing tea and coffee shops. The above refreshments were provided free to ex-addicts during the first month and at favourable rates during the second and third months.

By the end of December 1946 all Government stalls had been closed in the districts of Chittoor and Anantapur and in the rural parts of Kurnool district and many stalls had been closed in the remaining districts except Bellary. Some private stalls have sprung up in their places.

These tea and coffee shops were intended to provide a direct substitute for drink; but counter-attractions not connected in any

way with drink have also been provided to enable the ex-addict to forget his old way of living and to prepare the way for a better village life.

Some of the most important of the other counter-attractions are—

(1) encouragement of rural sports and games, folk dances, kathaprasangams, kalakshepams and village dramas;

(2) extended use of community receiving sets which provide a combination of counter-attraction and agency for propaganda in the prohibition districts;

(3) tours by propaganda vans equipped with cinema outfit, radio, gramaphone and microphone;

(4) entertainment by ballad singers well versed in popular songs, who accompany the van and sing through its microphone or attend propaganda meetings and tournaments and enliven the gathering with songs; and

(5) encouragement of travelling and permanent cinemas.

In addition to the counter-attractions referred to above ameliorative measures like the encouragement of the thrift movement and the provision of employment for ex-toddy tappers are also being undertaken.

Taluk and village committees are also formed in order to assist in the enforcement and ameliorative sides of prohibition.

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 72 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 1st March 1947, page 14 supra.]

Rules for the allotment of building for Government purposes, Government institutions and Officers of Government.

1. Government purposes and institutions will take priority over officers of Government in respect of buildings suitable for Government purposes and institutions.

2. Priority amongst Government purposes and institutions will be decided by the Provincial Government in case of dispute.

3. In determining priority as among officers of the Provincial Government the Warrant of Precedence may as far as possible be applied and separately *inter se* as among officers of the Central Government. Between officers of the Provincial Government and officers of the Central Government, each case will be considered on its merits. As among officers included in a single item in the Warrant of Precedence and in cases to which the warrant is not applicable, priority will be determined on the basis of the pay (including officiating allowance but excluding other allowances) drawn by the officer and where such pay is equal by the date of entry into the present grade or category of service :

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Provided that the Provincial Government may accord any particular officer a higher or an over-riding priority.

4. Other things being equal, priority of application shall determine priority for allotment.

5. An applicant not already in occupation of a house or who is evicted from a house shall take priority over an applicant already in occupation of a house.

6. Applications may be offered a choice of houses and several applicants may be asked to see the same house simultaneously in order to avoid delay in allotment. Applicants will be required to give their replies within 24 hours.

7. Subject to the Control of the Provincial Government, allotments of buildings will be made by the Collector or under his orders.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS